The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Jan. 18, 1877.

Auditor General Temple has our thanks for a copy of his annual report.

From Washington Jan. 8 we have it that the President nominated Levi P. Luckey, who was implicated with Babcock in the Whiskey conspiracy, to be Secretary of Utah Territory.

Just like Grant—after pardoning the whisky thieves, he rewards them with new appointments, to go on and steal again.

The local optionists are stirring and intend to revive the local option cause. The executive committee met at Harrisburg on 9. Resolutions were adopted to employ four lecturers, whose duty it shall be to work up the local option interests, and to have power to appoint committees for that purpose in every county in the State, circulating petitions among the people for the re-enactment of the local option law during the present session of the Legislature. The ministers of the State are invited to co-operate in this movement by preaching to their people on the subject of temperance and local option on the last Sabbath of January, 1877.

The Louisiana legislature has taken the premium for electing the most scurvy of all politicians, Kellogg, to the U. S. senate. South Carolina is disgraced by her John J. Patterson in the senate, Alabama by her Spencer, but in Kellogg not only Louisiana, but the senate and the nation would be insulted and disgraced. We hardly think this scamp will be allowed to take his seat in that body.

Grant means to be sharp unto the end. He has just appointed brother-in-law Alexander Sharp as paymaster in the army.

Senator Wallace delivered an able speech in the senate, a few days ago, upon the presidential muddle. A synopsis will be found in this week's Reporter.

When Don Cameron was appointed Sec'y of War, Mr. Blaine was asked what he thought of it. His reply was that, "It was the most rascally appointment of this rascally administration."

Another crooked whisky man has been pardoned out of the penitentiary by president Grant. John Henderson is the lucky man, Grant has proven to the crooked whisky gang as a friend who sticketh closer than a brother.

These fellows stole about 100 million dollars of the revenues in the south west, and they are nearly all pardoned now.

LEGISLATIVE.

A bill introduced in the senate by Mr. Holben, supplement to the act to exempt property to the value of $300 from levy and sale on execution and distress for rent, approved April 9, 1849, and the supplements thereto for the purpose of preventing the unfair and fraudulent procurement of the waiver of the benefit of said acts.

In the house by Mr. Quigley, of Clinton, a petition to so amend the game laws as to prevent hunting and fishing for ten years.

BENNET AND THE MOTHER-IN-LAW.

A Baltimore paper, in which city the May family has many near relatives, in discoursing of the Bennet-May scandal, furnishes an item which brings in the was-to-be Mamy-in-law of Bennet. The paper says it is learned from intimate friends of the family that a quarrel between Mrs. May and Mr. Bennett in regard to the bride's dress and some details of the wedding was only the occasion and not the cause of the castigation of the young millionaire. Mrs. May desired her daughter to be married in a wedding dress, and Mr. Bennett insisted on a travelling costume. Mrs. May said it was usual to leave such details to the bride's mother, and Mr. Bennett in his wrath declared that things should be as he wanted them, and he was going to be married privately and would not have any of the May family present anyhow, and more to that effect. Some insulting remarks followed. This happened the day preceding the encounter between Bennett and Fred. May. The real cause of the many postponements of the wedding, and the motive animus in the latest proceeding, is said to be something not yet disclosed and of a delicate nature.

The latest political may be summed up from the following items:

The senate Committee on counting the electoral vote are said to agree unanimously, that the question shall not be left to any outside tribunal and that no State can be thrown out unless both Houses concur. The important question yet remains unsettled.

Mr. Crapo a Republican Representative one of the sub-Committee on Louisiana affairs, says since his examination of the intimidation business, that no honest Returning Board could have secured a majority for Hayes.

Gov. Palmer was on 12 unanimously nominated for the United States Senate by the Democrats of the Illinois Legislature. We are not advised whether he will be supported by the Independents, who hold the balance of power.

According to the theory of the resolutions adopted by the Pennsylvania Senate, Cronin's Oregon vote would count one for Tilden.

The Chronicle special from Washington last evening, says the Oregon business has become weary and unsatisfactory. It don't pan out well for Morton & Co. The New York Herald special has further information. It says:

The Senate Committee which is investigating the Oregon case is coming to the melancholly conclusion that there has been no bribery, no corrupt use of money, and that the hopes they at one time entertained of fixing upon the National Democratic Committee, or upon some of Mr. Tilden's personal friends, complicity in the misuse of money, are doomed to disappointment.

Tilden being fairly elected—of which even Grant, Chandler and other conspirators are convinced—we have permitted our rooster to go back to his coop. Hayes is said to be so angry because we kept our rooster out so long watching his fellows who tried to steal electors.

Poor Hayes—he will not be ferried over.

Vanderbilt is dead—and it is a fact that he took none of his large fortune with him, neither did he mention the Reporter in his will.

Monster democratic meetings were held in Indianapolis and Columbus on 8th of Jan., anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, to protest against the attempt to steal the presidency from Tilden, and put in Hayes with the bayonet. The people of Ohio and Indiana streamed out by thousands, and told the conspirators that the fraud would not be tolerated.

The Camerons have cracked their whip and frightened the republican senate of this state into the passage of a set of rebellions resolutions upon the presidential question, in which the returning board fraud is endorsed, and the declaration made that the electors stolen from Tilden must be counted for Hayes and that there can be no going behind the certificates by congress to ascertain whether there was an honest count.

The resolutions were forced through under the whip and spur and democratic senators, like Dill, Peale, Yerks and others who desired to be heard and objected to the haste in the matter, were not allowed to raise their voice in opposition. Thus was free speech stiffled that an iniquity might go through unwhipped by the truth from democratic lips.

These resolutions are intended to frighten such conscientious republican members of the U. S. Senate, as Conkling, Blaine, Edmonds, and others who do not endorse the fraudulent counting in of Hayes, into the traces, and aid in putting the sanction of Congress upon the iniquity. Democrats will await the report of the southern investigating committees, and will insist upon having the man inaugurated as president, who, the evidence shows was honestly elected, no matter how much the Camerons and the other revolutionists rave and snarl and threat, and bluster in resolutions put through a legislature which they master.

In Louisiana things have again got a bad aspect. The truly elected government of Nicolls, Democrat, was getting along finely to the delight of the people of the entire state who came to its support, and Grant for the last two weeks having left returning board Gov. Packard to his fate nothing was left to him but the state house all else, courts, departments and executive have fallen into the hands of Nicolls. Pinchback and five other republicans left the Packard legislature and also joined the democrats. Grant promised he would interfere with neither. Now all of a sudden he violates his promise and sends the usurper Packard word that he will sustain him, at the moment when his legislature was falling to pieces by desertions to the democratic house. So Louisiana may again fall into a muddle, on account of Grants double-dealing

A Washington special to the Baltimore Gazette, of yesterday morning says the regular army cannot be depended upon to carry out the designs of the Hayes conspirators. It has long been known that a large majority of the rank and file of the army was in favor Governor Tilden's inauguration, but it has never yet been suspected that any battalion, if ordered to execute the commands of the war office, would venture to disobey. On this point the special to the Gazette says:

The indignation of the military at this proposed attempt to use them for political purposes is ready to break out into mutiny on the least provocation. The soldiers now stationed at the arsenal, in number about eight hundred, are largely Tilden men, convinced of his honest election, and unwilling to be used as tools. In two batteries of artillery, aggregating over one hundred men, there are only seven prepared to assist in counting in Hayes, under the conviction that he has been the choice of the people. In conversation to-day with men at the arsenal it was believed that they are seriously asking advice from the best legal authorities as to how far they are compelled to go in obeying the orders of their superiors when they know such orders to be purely political, and having received satisfactory answers they have determined to quietly take the bull by the horns and throw down their arms if ordered to use them in the interest of the Hayes usurpation.

HENRY WARD BEECHER, says the Times, has just received a very chilling cold shoulder from his brethren of the Congregational cloth. The overt act is the formation of a new association of Congregational churches, under the name of Manhattan, and the corner-stone of this organization seems to be none-fellow ship with the Plymouth pastor. The cause assigned is the refusal of the old association of New York and Brooklyn to take action in re Tilden vs. Beecher. Among the prominent participants in the new movement are such distinguished clergymen as Dr. Taylor, of the Broadway Tabernacle; Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn; Dr. Hepworth, of the Church of the Disciples, and Drs. Scudder, Budington, Palmer, Gilman and Ward; indeed the roll embraces nearly all the eminent men of their faith and order in New York and vicinity, except Mr. Beecher and his brother Edward and Lyman Abbott. The constitution imposes upon members the duty of watching over each other in the Lord, "that the ministry be not blamed." The Beecher cause has never received a severer blow than is thus inflicted. But it is a peculiarity of the Plymouth pastor that he is never afraid to stand alone.

Ex-Senator Trumbull remarked the other day that if the truth about Louisiana ever comes out he believes it will be found that there were more murders, more scourgings, more whippings and more abuse of colored men by their own race for voting the Democratic ticket than of colored persons by whites for voting the Republican ticket.

Baron de Verner says, through the grating of a San Francisco cell: "I dislike a country where there is no respect paid to social distinction." He has been swindling.

A large number of Mongolian sheep have been purchased by the agents of the Japanese Government to be crossed with the superior breeds of England and Germany.

Abdul Hamid II., the present Sultan of Turkey, was born in 1842, and adopted by a childless lady of Abdul Mejid's harem, who made him heir to considerable wealth which she possessed. Like his brother Murad, he led a very jovial life, during his father's career, but his strong constitution enabled him to withstand those excesses which prostrated his brother and caused his indisposition. He accompanied the late Abdul-Aziz on his trip to Europe, and contracted a taste for French clothes and French customs, many of which he has introduced to his own household. He has one wife and two children of whom he is very fond, and is generally found poring over maps, military, geological, and statistical. Though bitterly opposed to the Young Turkey party, he is no fanatic, and is said to be well disposed toward the Giaours, always excepting the Greeks, whom he cordially detests. From April last he was kept as carefully under surveillance as his brother and little has been known about him save that he refused to mount the throne until his brother's condition was pronounced incurable, and that, as a member of the Old Turkey party, he advocated war to the death rather than any compromise which might bring about a disintegration of the empire.

A new suit of clothes worn by Senator Williams of Indiana is made of blue jean from a mill in that State, and was presented to him by a committee of women.

Bennet fought a May duel in January.

The police have been after the May-Bennett dueling party but can't nab any of them.

Bennett left for Europe and May is supposed to be among friends in Baltimore and that he is wounded in the arm.

Miss May is still at home with her pa a little out o' sorts and not married yet, poor thing.

We do not think it worth while to take up more space in the Reporter about this little love scrape.

There was a large fire in Edenburg Clarion county on last Saturday evening. Twenty-two business houses were destroyed. Loss $62,000.

CONGRESS MUST COUNT.

SPEECH OF SENATOR WALLACE.

The Law Governing the Casting of the Electoral Vote Clearly Stated.

In the senate of the United States, January 8th, Mr. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved. That the special committee on counting the electoral vote be instructed to inquire and report to the senate upon the following propositions:

First. Electors of President of the United States are a part of the machinery of the federal government.

Second. The power to appoint them is in the states, to be exercised under the restrictions and guarantees of the federal constitution.

Third. The power to ascertain who has been elected President and Vice President of the United States by counting the electoral vote is a quasi-judicial one, and carries with it the right to inquire and decide what are votes.

Fourth. The power is in the two houses, acting concurrently as independent bodies.

Fifth. Each house may examine both facts and law, to enable it to determine these questions: First, are the returns of the electoral colleges before them the true returns? Second, were the votes therein shown to be cast given by those appointed by the state to the office of elector of President of the United States? and third, was the appointment of electors made, and were the votes cast in accordance with the provisions and guarantees of the federal constitution?

Sixth. The certificate and seal of the executive authority of the state, made under the act of congress, is prima facie proof of the appointment of an elector by the state. This mode of proof may be overthrown by the decision of the highest judicial tribunal of the proper state, or of the United States. It may be contradicted by evidence of a plain mistake or palpable fraud

Seventh. When two returns come from a state the two houses, acting concurrently, must determine which is the true return.

Eighth. No electoral vote can be counted without the concurrence of both houses.

Mr. Wallace said: These propositions embody my view of the law. When we settle what the law of this subject is, we have a safe path out of our difficulties. We will bow to the law definitely ascertained. It is our duty to learn this, to recognize its power and obey it. The first proposition is self-evident. It needs no proof. The second will not be disputed for all admit the federal constitution to be the supreme law. The third asserts that the power to count the vote is not ministerial, but is quasi-judical, and carries with it the right to inquire and decide what are votes. The tribunal that counts the votes must judge of the infractions of the constitution. If it is objected in joint meeting that votes were cast for an alien for President, or for one under thirty-five years of age, or one a non-resident for fourteen years, is there no power to inquire and decide the truth? Must the votes be counted? How are the questions to be settled? By debate or by judicial inquiry? Or suppose the vote cast by a senator or a federal judge or unrelieved rebel, is there no power to inquire as to the facts and to decide? Or if the vote was cast on the wrong day or not by ballot must we count the vote? Or if a state college votes for citizens of its state, for both offices, can we not inquire? What is the Oregon inquiry now going on? What are all these inquiries but the highest exercise of judicial power, the application of constitutional law to a given state of facts? Surely such a power is not merely ministerial. If a state constitutes its election tribunal so as to deny the clear rights of citizens of the United States, can we not inquire and correct the wrong? If once return be sent by a state, and before it reaches the president of the senate another is substituted, can we not learn the truth and correct it? Or if, between the voters and the president of the senate an irresponsible and unconstitutional tribunal is interposed, which denies the rights of citizens of the United States, or if plain mistake or palpable fraud be shown, can we not inquire and judge and apply the remedy? If this be so in counting the vote we do not declare but we cancel and nullify it. The power to count is given to some tribunal, and the means to reach that end follow by necessary implication. He argued that this power is in the two houses of congress and in the president of the senate. The two houses have local knowledge which he has not. All the great powers of government are in congress, whilst he has no vote in the body over which he presides. This is a great power and would be lodged where most likely to be exercised with judgment and under responsibility. The two houses are equal. They fix the time of choosing electors. They are present when the vote is counted. The language does not give the power to the president of the senate. He is not the presiding officer of the joint meeting. The senate is there as a senate. The house is there as a house, equal in dignity. If a president pro tempore can count the vote whose power does he exercise—his own or that of the senate? If the former then he is greater than his creator. The senate can displace him if he refuses to obey their will. If he exercises their power then the senate is above its co-equal body, the house. Both are present. Both or neither count. Can it be that the same clause which clothes the vice president, an independent officer, with this power, also clothes a dependent one therewith? The words "all" and "then" show that the certificates must all be opened before counting begins. Counting is adjudicating. The president of the senate is the avenue of communication. When his duty is done the duty of the two houses begins. In every instance the senate has originated a resolution asking the house to agree on a committee to count the vote. They have so acted in every case but one. The senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) says the action of the returning board is final and binding. It is not so, for it does not provide for a hearing or give a day in court. It takes away judicial scrutiny, and deprives men of their offices without a hearing. It is anti-American, and violates the federal constitution by denying a contest, and refuses the due process of law. A statute is not due process of law. This statute is in direct conflict with the 14th amendment, and we have the right to revise its adjudications to inquire into that fact. Returning boards are not courts. Their duties are ministerial, or, if quasi-judicial, they must permit an appeal of review by courts of law. There is no safety in our system without this. The law creating the Louisiana returning board violates the provision that "no state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the immunities and privileges of citizens of the United States," and no state shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law. Fraud and falsehood can be investigated in every legal tribunal. That power exists in the senate and it is our duty to use it.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said he had been prepared, for some time, to discuss this Louisiana case, and he could show by the clearest testimony of officers of the army, of white men and black men, that the cases of intimidation in Louisiana made it the imperative duty of the returning board in that state to reject the votes of certain parishes. He had delayed in making his argument until the committee of the senate sent to that state should return. The senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Wallace) assumed as a fact that the returning board was guilty of a fraud. He (Mr. Sherman) gave notice that to-morrow he would move to take up the case of Louisiana, and show, by testimony, what the condition of affairs was in that state.

Mr. Wallace said he had not gone into the question of fact. He merely replied to the argument of the senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman), delivered several days ago.

Mr. Sherman said he had noticed in the newspapers, especially in the New York papers, allegations as to affairs in Louisiana which were not so, and he would show the extent of the wrong committed there. But for the means which Louisiana herself had provided for expurgating this wrong, the vote of the state should not be counted on either side.

Some citizens of Bellefonte have secured two hundred Black Bass and put them in Spring Creek and Bald Eagle.

GOV. HENDRICK'S MESSAGE.

HE PROTESTS AGAINST THE USE OF FEDERAL TROOPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Indianapolis, January 5.—Gov. Hendricks' message to the legislature was delivered this morning. It relates wholly to state affairs, with the exception of a reference to the presence of United States troops in South Carolina saying: The constitutional and independent authority of state courts and legislatures is endangered if not now supported by a patriotic and liberty loving sentiment so strong among the people that party and partisans dare not defy it. During the four years of my administration our state has not been wholly free from domestic troubles. The public peace has on more than one occasion been threatened. Strong bodies of men moved by some real or supposed wrong, have threatened to assert and vindicate rights wholly independent of the remedies and proceedings provided by law. In no instance has the authority and power of the United States been invoked against them, but in every instance have the people preserved the public peace and maintained the authority of the state and the supremacy of her laws. A people so careful of their institutions and so careful in preserving and maintaining the constitutional rights and prerogatives of their own state government cannot be indifferent when other states are threatened with overthrow or the destruction of rights and privileges without which no free state can exist.

DEATH OF VANDERBILT.

Commodore Vanderbilt's protracted sickness was closed on 4 inst., in New York by a peaceful death, with little suffering. As the end had been long expected the announcement caused no immoderate excitement in the city, and no depreciation of quoted values at any of the exchanges. The Commodore had made the most thorough preparations for death, had put all of his affairs in perfect order, and had arranged for the disposition of his property—estimated by good authorities at $60,000,000, or more—by a careful-drawn will. In accordance with his wishes, his funeral and every mark of respect to his memory will be simple and unostentatious.

BLAINE NOMINATED.

Augusta, Me., January 4.—Hon. James G. Blaine was nominated in the republican legislative caucus this evening for the short term in the United States senate and also for the full term of six years beginning March 4, 1877. Both nominations were made by acclamation amid a great display of enthusiasm.

THE ELECTORAL COUNT.

Points of Difference Between Republican and Democratic Committeemen.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The statement telegraphed hence that the Senate Committee on Counting the Electoral Vote had agreed upon a bill and sent it to the House committee appointed to confer with them is not true. The Senate committee has not agreed upon any plan yet, although there is a reasonable hope that an agreement will be reached in a few days. The point of difference between the Democratic and Republican members seems to be this: Whether it requires the concurrent action of both Houses to reject or count the vote of a State. The Republicans contend that in the event of a disputed return from a State it cannot be rejected without both Houses concur. The Democrats, on the other hand, insist that if one House objects the vote cannot be counted. They point to the action of the two Houses in 1868 on the vote of Georgia. The House voted to reject the vote of that State, and the Senate voted to count it. When the joint convention reassembled, after the action had been taken by the two bodies in their separate capacities, the vote of Georgia was counted after the manner in which that of Missouri was counted in 1873. This action was equivalent, it is claimed, to a rejection of the vote of Georgia on the dissent of the House.

It does not appear that any Republican member of either the Senate or House Committees of Counting the Electoral Vote, except Senator Morton, contends that the President of the Senate has the power to count, and that the two Houses are mere spectators. The utmost that has been claimed by any Republican member of the House Committee is that in the event of the two Houses disagreeing about the counting of the vote of a State, then the President of the Senate has the right to settle the dispute by ordering it to be counted. This is not strenuously contended for, however. The Republicans seem to be disposed to rest their case on the theory that there must be concurrent action to reject. It is certain, however, that at least one Republican member of the House committee does not agree to this and that he will unite with his Democratic colleagues in holding that in the cases of Florida and Louisiana the concurrent action of the two Houses must be had before either one of the two returns from each of these States can be accepted.

The House Committee on the privileges Powers, and Duties of the House of Representatives in counting the electoral vote, held a long session to-night, and finished their report on that subject. Their conclusions are:

First—That the power to count the electoral vote is not conferred by the Constitution upon the President of the Senate.

Second—That this power is conferred by the Constitution upon the Senate and House of Representatives.

Third—That in the execution of the power to count the electoral vote the House of Representatives is, at least, coordinate and equal with the Senate.

Fourth—That in counting the electoral votes, no vote can be counted against the judgment and without the assent of the House.

These propositions were agreed to by a strict party vote.

A PEACEFUL REVOLUTION.

THE PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA TAKE GRANT AT HIS WORD.

Thieves and Robbers turned out of the Courts and Police Stations.

New Orleans, Jan. 9.—At this writing (9.50 a. m.) the streets are filled with armed men hurrying to Layfayette square, where orderlies are dashing about on horseback presenting all the phases of an army on the eve of battle. Armed men are reporting to the sheriff, whose purpose is to take possession of the supreme court room now in charge of the metropolitan police and install Nicholls' newly appointed judge of the supreme court.

At this time (10.30 a. m.) armed men are still hurrying through the streets to Layfayette square, where they report to the sheriff, who, it is said, will move them at eleven o'clock to the supreme court building, facing Jackson square, and endeavor to take possession of it. Chief JusticeLudeling is there, on the bench, and Captain Gray, of the Metropolitan police, with a force, is in possession of the building under an order from the chief justice. It is stated that the chief justice will remove the present sheriff if he attempts to take the building by force, and appoint another sheriff. Gov. Packard is at the state house cool and calm. He has telegraphed President Grant for assistance. While the men under arms disavow any intention of provoking a collision, a drunken man, an irresponsible boy or an accidental shot may bring on a riot surpassing those of 1866 or 1874. Governor Nicholls is at St. Patrick's hall.

Later dispatches say that the Nichol's party has taken possession of every police station and court room in the parish of Orleans. Packard's party hold only the state house. No blood has been shed.

2:40 p. m.—The democratic leaders now assert that they have no intention of attacking the state house.

The following proclamation has just been issued:

To the People of Louisiana: I should be most profoundly surprised and disappointed should any citizen of Louisiana at this moment so far forget himself as to be guilty of any excess whatever. There is danger in collecting together in large bodies. I urge you, therefore, to return at once, peacefully, to your homes. The greater the wrongs to which you have been subjected, the greater to your credit, should you recognize and recollect your own simple and plain duty as citizens. Let no one be injured, however obnoxious he may be, and let the people of the whole country see that we are law-abiding, just and moderate.

FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS,
Governor of Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9—3.10 p. m.—About half past two o'clock some one in the crowd on St. Louis street fired two shots with a pistol in the auditor's office in the lower portion of the state house and three shots were fired from within, which caused great excitement. No one was hurt however.

President Grant Instructs General Auger.

Washington, January 9.—The cabinet session to day continued for nearly three hours. There was much conversation about political affairs generally, but especially with regard to the condition of those in New Orleans. As various telegrams had been received from that city expressive of fears of violations of the public peace owing to two state organizations and the consequent excitement of the acts of the respective parties, the following dispatch was sent to Gen. Auger immediately after the adjournment of the cabinet by direction of the President, and which indicates the government as expressed by the President in recent interviews:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, D. C., Jan. 9, 1877.—To Gen. C. C. Auger, New Orleans, La.: A dispatch just received from the United States marshal at New Orleans indicates that unauthorized armed bodies of men are organized and assembling in a manner to threaten the peace and safety of the city. If this be so notify the leaders of such organizations that they must desist on pain of coming in conflict with the United States authority, sustained by the military power of the government. Report at once the situation and your action, keeping mind the fact that this order has no reference to a recognition of either of the claimants for the governorship or either legislature.

J. D. CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

REVOLUTION IN ECUADOR.

A Hard-Fought Battle and a Victory for the Revolutionists.

Panama, January 2.—News has been received here of a bloody battle fought at Gatte, Ecuador, on the 14th ultimo, between the Constitutional army, 2,500 strong under General Aparicio, and the revolutionary forces, under Generals Urbina and Veintemilla, which lasted about three hours, and ended in the complete route of the former and the capture of their Commander-in-Chief, General Aparicio. It was a hard-fought encounter, both sides losing altogether about four hundred killed and a much larger number wounded. When the news of the disaster reached Quito, President Borrero left the palace and took refuge, it is said, at the Colombian Legation, while the citizens pronounced in favor of the revolution. The revolutionary forces would probably enter Quito on the 25th ultimo, which event, it was expected, would put an end to the war in that republic.

A few days ago a Binghamton butcher saw a man take a quarter of mutton from a hook outside the shop and quietly walk away with it. The butcher followed the thief to a wretched tenement, and after some hesitation pushed open the door, The whole family were eating the mutton raw. The thief said that he was unable to get work, and was compelled to take whatever came in his way in order to keep his family from starving to death. The butcher had no heart to arrest the fellow.

P. P. Bliss, the Evangelist, and the author of the famous Sankey hymn, "Hold the Fort," was among the victims of the accident at Ashtabula. He was a native of Bradford county, and married his wife, who perished with him, at Towanda. Mr. Moody the revivalist, has issued an appeal to the Sunday schools of America for a penny collection on Sunday, the 14th inst., for the benefit of the children of P. P. Bliss, and for the erection of a monument to his memory.

LISTEN, O YE EATERS OF VENISON.—The Bloomsburg Columbian says: John Seybert is at present in jail here, charged with stealing horses, mules, hogs and other property, and also with killing the above mentioned animals. It is reported that no less than fifteen tails of horses were found under Seybert's barn, He is also accused of selling the flesh of these butchered horses and mules under the names of venison and dried beef. Pleasant for lovers of beef and deer.

We are informed that an old lady at Hartelton, Mrs. Jacob Woomer, over 70 years of age, fell down a stairway on Sunday last, and sustained injuries which resulted in her death a few hours thereafter.—*Telegaaph.*

HANDBILLS.—As the season for the spring sales of personal property is approaching, we remind our friends and and the public generally, that we are prepared to print bills in the best styles, and at low rates. Parties who live too remote to visit Centre Hall for the purpose of ordering the printing in person, have only to forward the manuscript by mail, and we will return the bills through the same channel.

The Standard's Belgrade dispatch says the Servian Government continues to arm and demands that the armistice be abrogated, as Servia cannot bear the prolonged uncertainty which makes it imperative to keep her people in arms.

London, January 6.—The Standard's special from Constantinople, after reviewing the proceedings at Thursday's sitting of the conference, expresses the opinion that the dangerous part of the crisis is over The Paris Moniteur, which is in close relation with the French foreign office, however publishes the following: "We regret to state that the disposition of Turkey was not improved in Thursday's sitting, and leaves very little hope of an arrangement by diplomacy. Although the conference meets again on Monday, if the situation is not modified, it may even now be stated that the task of England is ended."

—We would esteem it an especial favor if every friend of the Reporter would send us the name of at least one subscriber, with the Cash—for three months, 50 cents; six months $1.00, and one year $2. Reader, won't you try and do us this little favor, and will repay you by improving the Reporter. Send us the names of six new subscribers, with the Cash, and we will send you the Reporter one year free.

Mr. Daniel F. Beatty, manufacturer and proprietor of the Beatty Piano and Beatty's celebrated Golden Tongue Parlor Organs, Washington, N. J., is certainly a very reasonable and generous man to transact business with. He makes this very fair proposition to any who may favor him with an order, as follows: "If the instrument does not prove satisfactory after a test trial of five days after receiving it the purchase money will be refunded upon the return of the instrument, and he will pay freight charges both ways." This is certainly an exceeding, generous, and safe manner in which to transact business with him. He warrants his instruments for six years. See his advertisement. July 20.y

"THREE WEEKS IN THE LANDOF TELL."

The Pottstown Ledger, of 9 inst., gives the following synopsis of a lecture delivered by Rev. L. K. Evans, son of James Evans, of Spring Mills. The Ledger says:

A large audience and a highly intelligent and appreciative one, assembled last evening, in the Trinity Ref. Church, to listen to a lecture by the pastor, Rev. L. K. Evans, descriptive of a tour of three weeks in Switzerland.—"The Land of Tell." The lecturer, who spent two or three years in Europe at one of the German universities, commenced his remarks by alluding to the early history of the Helvetian Republic, then glanced briefly at the occupations of its people, and more particularly those of the northern cantons. After this prelude an hour and a half was to the narration of the scenes and incidents of a journey, mostly on foot, through Switzerland, in the summer season, accompanied by a college companion. The cities of Basle, Berne, Freyburg, Lausanne, Zurich, Lucerne, and other noted places, were visited and spoken of; the lakes of Geneva and Lucerne, the lofty peaks of Mont Blanc, the Wetterhorn, the Jungfrau, Siegethorn and other "snowy summits old in story" were described, and their grandeur depicted to the eye in eloquent words. The travelers ascended high mountains, and witnessed magnificant sunrise and sunset scenes from snow capped peaks over nine thousand feet above the level of the sea; they threaded their way along the valley of the Rhone, admired splendid cascades and cataracts, passed over steep precipices climbed to the top of high glaciers, were favored with the awfully grand sight of an avalanche, and saw and admired such magnificient scenery as is probably to be found no other place in the world than in the country of the Alps.

The speaker visited the town that gave birth to Wm. Tell, the champion of Swiss Liberty; the place where he shot the apple from his son's head at the command of the tyrant Gessler; also Tell's chapel, at the spot where Tell leaped from Gessler's boat, and afterwards killed the tyrant with an arrow from his bow.

Here at Lucerne and vicinity was the cradle of Swiss liberty. From Zurich the tourists proceeded to the battle field where Zwingli, the great Swiss reformer, fell in the contest between the Protestant and Catholic cantons, in 1531. An eloquent tribute was paid to the memory and work of the great reformer.

We should like to dwell more particularly on the many points and places glowingly described by the lecturer—Lake Geneva, Mont Blanc, Interlachen, the Lauterbrunnen Valley, the sunset from Regan, the ascent of the Siegelhorn, the avalanche, the glaciers, the falls of the Rhine, and other glances at Alpine scenery with which the audience was favored, but space will not permit this. Suffice it to say that the whole discourse was deeply interesting throughout, and the listeners followed the tourist from the time he first took passage on the Rhine and landed at Basle, until he arrived at Constance, and thence passed into Wurtemburg, with the closest attention.

We believe the general verdict upon the lecture is a favorable one, and that all who heard it were much pleased. The attendance was large, but would have been still more so if the weather had been more propitious. We presume that a goodly sum has been realized for the object for which it was delivered—to raise funds for the benevolent works of Trinity Church.

Mr. Hill Keith of Lake Forest, N. C., having lost his wife last year, was married to her mother on Christmas day.

A child sat down on a hot stove hearth in Pittsburgh, and was permanently branded with the words "Base Burner."

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LONDON HAIR COLOR Restorer.

LONDON HAIR COLOR Restorer.

Not a dye; makes harsh hair soft and silky; cleanses the scalp from all impurities, causing the hair to grow where it has fallen off or become thin.

Can be applied by the hand as it does not stain the skin or soil the finest linen. As a Hair Dressing it is the most perfect the world has ever produced. The hair is renovated and strengthened, and natural color restored without the application of mineral substances.

Since the introduction of this truly valuable preparation into this country, it has been the wonder and admiration of all classes, as it has proved to be the only article that will absolutely without deception, restore gray hair to its original color, health softness, lustre and beauty, and produce hair on bald heads of its original growth and color.

This beautiful and fragrantly perfumed article is complete within itself, no washing or preparation before or after its use, or accompaniment of any kind being required to obtain these desirable results.

HERE IS THE PROOF
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Read this Home Certificate, testified to by Edward B. Garrigues one of the most competent Druggists and Chemists of Philadelphia, a man whose veracity none can doubt.

I am happy to add my testimony to the great value of the "London Hair Color Restorer," which restored my hair to its original Color, and the hue appears to be permanent. I am satisfied that this preparation is nothing like a dye but operates upon the secretions. It is also a beautiful hair dressing and promotes the growth. I purchased the first bottle from Edward B. Garrigues, druggist, Tenth and Coates St., who can also testify that my hair was quite gray when I commenced its use.

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Dr. Swayne & Son, Respected Friends:—I have the pleasure to inform you that a lady of my acquaintance, Mrs. Miller, is delighted with the success of your "London Hair Color Restorer." Her hair was falling rapidly, and quite gray. The color has been restored, the falling off entirely stopped, and a new growth of hair is the result. E. B. GARRIGUES,
Druggist, cor. Tenth & Coates, Phil.

'London Hair Color Restorer & Dressing.' Has completely restored my hair to its original color and youthful beauty, and caused a rapid and luxuriant growth.

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Dr. Dalton of Philadelphia, says of it: The London Hair Color Restorer is used very extensively among my patients and friends, as well as by myself. I therefore speak from experience.

75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

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ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE CURES ON RECORD:

DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir: I feel it to be due to you and suffering humanity, to give the following testimony respecting the wonderful curative powers of your "COMPOUND SYRUP of WILD CHERRY," and SARSAPARILLA and TAR PILLS." I was afflicted with a violent cough, pains in the side and breast, night sweats, sore throat; my bowels were costive, appetite nearly gone, and my stomach so very weak that my physician was at a loss to know what to do for me, as everything I used in the shape of medicine was rejected; spit different times a pint of blood I remained for months in this awful condition, and gave up all hopes of ever recovering. At this time you recommended the use of your Syrup and Pills, which immediately began to soothe comfort and allay the cough, strengthened and healed my lungs; in short, it has made a perfect cure of me. Any person doubting the truth of the above statement, will please call, or address me at the factory, or at my residence.

EDWARD H. HAMSON,
No. 1533 Germantown Road Philadelphia, Foreman at George Sweeney's Pottery, Ridge Road, below Wallace, Philadelphia. Be very particular to ask for

DR. SWAYNE'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF

WILD CHERRY.

The most effectual remedy known for the

Throat, Breast and Lungs.

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Have erected a new GRAIN ELEVATOR on their Coal Yard and are buying grain

AT THE HIGHEST PRICES,

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Unloading is done more easily and more promptly than any other place in town which makes the NEW ELEVATOR the most desirable place to sell grain.

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ROOM STOVES, BEST ANTI-CLINKERS, PATEN